

tally, III and IV bulbar, IV larger and with short cone. Pronotum 473  $\mu$  long, 430  $\mu$  wide; medianly and basally sulcate; postlateral margins crenulate; basolateral foveae present. Winged. Elytra 537  $\mu$  long; each elytron with four ante-basal foveae and a subhumeral fovea; sutural stria complete; three discal striae present, the laterad shortest. First visible tergite 200  $\mu$  long, with short basal carinae enclosing median pubescence; tergite II 141  $\mu$  long, III 135  $\mu$ , and IV 125  $\mu$ . Seven sternites present, with I longer than metacoxae, VII forms a penial plate closing a nearly symmetrical emargination in VI. Metacoxae contiguous; mesocoxae very slightly separated, the coxal cavities not confluent; postcoxal apodemes lacking. Pro- and mesofemur grooved to accommodate tibia. Tarsi with primary claw and curved accessory claw nearly one-third length of primary. Prosternum not carinate. Aedeagus 400  $\mu$  long, 240  $\mu$  wide; parameres slightly asymmetric; internal sac tridentate.

*Holotype male*.—LITTLE RIVER, MENDOCINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, 4 August 1957, J. R. Helfer. The specimen is cleared, lightly stained with lignin pink, and mounted in Piccolyte. It is deposited with the Department of Entomology, University of California, Davis.

#### LITERATURE CITED

- PARK, ORLANDO. 1952. A revisional study of neotropical pselaphid beetles. Part II Tribe Euplectini *sensu latiore*. Chicago Acad. Sci., Special Publ., No. 9: 53-150.

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### Two New Flies from California

(Diptera: Anthomyiidae and Muscidae)

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During the preparation of a survey of the families Anthomyiidae and Muscidae occurring in California the following two taxa were found, evidently unrecorded in the literature, and are herewith proposed as being new to science.

#### **Hylemya (Delia) glabritheca** Hockett, new species

Male and female resembling *H. triseriata* Malloch, from which they differ in having polished haustellum, and in the female by presence of one or more posteroventral bristles on hind femur.

MALE.—Grayish black, head with interfrontalia reddish cephalad and cheeks with rufous reflections, antennae and palpi black, haustellum polished; mesonotum subshining, with brownish median vitta and trace of darker lines along postsutural

series of dorsocentral bristles; abdomen with denser and paler gray pruinescence, and with blackish subtriangular marks on each segment, incisures lacking, hypopygium blackish and shiny. Legs black. Wings slightly grayish, brownish tinged basad, veins dark brown; calyptrae whitish or tinged, knobs of halteres dull yellow to yellowish brown and with trace of purple.

Narrowest part of frons about equal to distance between posterior ocelli, interfrontalia uninterrupted caudad, postocular setulae fine and mostly short, profrons and anterior part of cheeks much longer and higher respectively than width of third antennal segment, parafacials at narrower part as wide as the latter, cheeks abruptly tapering caudad below eye, ventral border of face not curved forward, facial margins polished at base of vibrissae, third antennal segment about 1.5 times as long as at widest, arista minutely haired; mesonotum with series of acrostichals narrowly separated, and having one median stronger and two weaker presutural pairs of bristles, prealar bristle shorter than posterior notopleural; abdomen as in *H. platura* (Meigen), processes bare on inner half except for two or more fine firm preapical setulae on inner margin, outer half with bristles gradually becoming longer from base to apex, gonostyli slender, styliform.

Foretibia with weak apical and one mid-posteroventral bristle, mid-femur with proximal series of weak anteroventral and more extensive series of longer posteroventral bristles, mid-tibia with one anterodorsal, one or two posterodorsal, two posterior bristles, hind femur with full series of lengthy anteroventral and shorter posteroventral bristles, hind tibia with extensive series of anteroventral bristles that become fewer on distal half, with full posteroventral series and partial, proximal, posterior series of finer setulae.

Wings with costal setulae and thorns weak, *m-cu* crossvein semierect and slightly sinuous; calyptral scales subequal.

FEMALE.—Parafrontals and parafacials slightly brownish, mesonotum with three faint vittae, abdomen silky, subshining, with brownish dorsocentral stripe, halteres purplish; frons across middle slightly wider than one-third maximum diameter of head as viewed from above, ventral border of face curved cephalad; sternopleural bristles 2 : 2, ventral bristle in each case weak or setulose, marginal bristles of abdominal terga weak, sclerites of ovipositor shiny and at apex with slender setulae. Foretibia with mid-antlerodorsal, mid-femur with two or three weak anteroventral and four or five longer posteroventral bristles on proximal half, mid-tibia with one or two anterodorsal, distal of two posterior bristles short and occasionally more posteroventral, hind femur with full series of anteroventral, the bristles becoming shorter proximad, two or three fine short posteroventral bristles, hind tibia with three to five anteroventral, five or six anterodorsal, three or four posterodorsal bristles.

Length, ca. 6 mm.

*Holotype male*, REDWOOD CITY, SAN MATEO COUNTY, 29 March 1948 (P. H. Arnaud, CAS). Allotype female, same locality as holotype, 27 March 1948 (P. H. Arnaud, CAS). Paratypes, five females, same locality as holotype, 24 April 1948 (P. H. Arnaud, CAS). One male, Tesla, Alameda County, 22 March 1953 (J. G. Rozen, UCB). One female, Oakland, Alameda County, 19 March 1957 (J. F. Lawrence, H.C.H.).

**Coenosia (Limosia) conforma occidentalis** Hockett,  
new subspecies

The species *Limosia conforma* Hockett and *L. compressa* (Stein) are readily separable from other species in the subgenus *Limosia* by the presence of a slender lengthy preapical posterodorsal bristle on hind tibia. In addition there is usually present a weak bristle at middle of posterodorsal surface of hind tibia. The hind tarsi are nonslender, metatarsus being foreshortened. The femora are all fulvous or yellow. The anal segment (tergum 9) in male is swollen and bare, nearly bristleless.

The subspecies, *C. c. occidentalis*, differs from typical specimens of *C. conforma* and *C. compressa* in having a black patch along dorsum of forefemora, or, as in the holotype, the forefemora may be extensively black. I have yet to see a specimen of *C. conforma* from California having forefemora entirely yellow.

Length 5.5 mm.

*Holotype male*, DOLLAR LAKE TRAIL, SAN BERNARDINO MOUNTAINS, CALIFORNIA, 10 July 1956 (G. I. Stage, UCB). Allotype female, Biledo Meadow, Madera County, 27 July 1946 (H. Chandler, UCB). Paratypes: CALIFORNIA: One female, Santa Ana River, South Forks Meadow, San Bernardino County, 25 June 1948 (A. L. Melander, USNM). One female, Carnelian Bay, Lake Tahoe, Placer County, 17 June 1958 (R. M. Bohart, UCD). One male, Sagehen, near Hobart Mills, Nevada County, 2 July 1954 (J. C. Downey, UCD). One male, 5 miles east of Webber Lake, Sierra County, 30 July 1955 (E. A. Kurtz, UCD). One female, Summit Lake, Marble Mountains, Siskiyou County, 23 August 1962 (E. Mezger, UCD). WASHINGTON: One female, Mt. Adams, 24 July 1921 (A. L. Melander, USNM). ALASKA: One female, Wrangell Island, 1 August 1951 (B. Malkin, H.C.H.).

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